

Melwood Park
(Forestville) NEAR UPPER MARLBORO
Prince Georges County
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-142

HABS

MD.

17. MARBU.V

2-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Maryland

Historic American Buildings Survey

Prepared at Washington Office

Addendum To:
MELWOOD PARK
(Ignatius Digges House)
11008 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro
Prince George's County
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-142

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MD
17-MARBLV,
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MELWOOD PARK
(Ignatius Digges House)

HABS NO. MD-142

HABS
MD
17-MARB.V,
2-

Location: 11008 Old Marlboro Pike, Upper Marlboro,
Prince George's County, Maryland

Present Owner: Presidential Corporate Center, 8800
Pennsylvania Avenue, Upper Marlboro, Maryland
20772

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Melwood Park is currently vacant and in need
of repair. The current owner plans to restore
the structure and use it as the reception/
community center for the subdivision of
suburban homes they plan to construct on the
site.

Significance: Melwood Park is an unusual surviving example
of early Prince George's County architecture.
It was constructed ca. 1750 by the prominent
Digges family, and is quite large and finely
detailed for that period. Dwellings of this
early settlement period in Prince George's
County were generally smaller, more
impermanent and of vernacular, rather than a
more academically inspired Georgian style as
seen at Melwood park. Few exhibited the
architectural detailing of Melwood Park which
reflects the wealth and social status of the
Digges family. The fact that it has survived
relatively intact is even more rare. Once the
"mansion house" of a large tobacco plantation,
Melwood Park was reduced to a small tenant
farm over the past hundred years or so, and
now sits abandoned.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: The original dwelling, now gone,
was believed to have been built by William Digges ca.
1729. Archeological evidence suggests that this original
structure was located where the current frame kitchen
wing is. This would also explain the frame infill of the
rear brick wall. An on-site investigation by restoration
architect James Wollan determined that the first story of

the main block was probably constructed ca. 1750 (by Ignatius Digges). The unusual, high-pitched roofline and the asymmetrical fenestration suggest that the house was later enlarged, raising it to a full two stories in the front, ca. 1800. Further evidence that the house was enlarged during the first decade of the 19th century is found in Mary Digges's will, signed August 12, 1825. In her will she mentions "...my bedroom and the room adjoining it called the new room..." She also leaves \$300 to the heirs of the late Thomas Sim Lee, "...expended in the repairs of the Melwood house..." The rear kitchen wing was added ca. 1870.

2. Original and subsequent owners: Reference for wills and deeds is to Effie Gwynn Bowie's extensive genealogy, Across the Years in Prince George's County, pages 272-279, unless otherwise noted.

- 1672 Melwood Park was patented to Robert Carville for 1050 acres, Henry Darnall, Jr. for 550 acres, and to Col Henry Lowe for 500 acres, surveyed April 5, 1672.
- 1684 Deed
Robert Carville
To
John Darnall
- 1684 Will
John Darnall
To
Widow, and Nephew, Henry Darnall, Jr.
- 1729 Deed, May 30, 1729
Henry Darnall, Jr.
To
William Digges
For 300 pounds sterling, Darnall sells Digges all that "half part of Mellwood Parke in Prince Georges County formerly divided between him and Col. Henry Lowe containing and laid out for 1,050 acres. Henry Darnall and Mrs. Anne Darnall acknowledge and Ann relinquishes her dower rights in the same. On this part of the estate is the mansion house, home of the above Wm. Digges and wife, Eleanor (Brooke) Darnall.

MELWOOD PARK (Ignatius Digges House)
HABS NO. MD-142 (page 3)

- 1739 Will
William Digges
To
His wife Eleanor Brooke Digges, "... my dwelling plantation..." and to his son, Ignatius Digges at the death of Eleanor, all that tract "... whereon I live, Melwood Park" which I bought of Mr. Henry Darnall, containing 500 acres.
- 1740 Death of Eleanor Brooke Digges
- 1785 Will
Ignatius Digges
To
Mary Carroll Digges, "To My beloved wife Mary the use of the following lands during her natural life, Mellwood Park, together with the house I live in and all other improvements thereon" "At her death, all to grandson, Ignatius Digges Lee" (Bowie, p. 275).
- 1825 Deed
Appointees of the Court Mary Carroll Digges died predeceased of her grandson, Ignatius Digges Lee, and Ignatius Digges' only daughter (by his first marriage, mother of Ignatius Digges Lee).
To
William Pumphrey
- 1877 March 12, 1877 William P. Pumphrey dies intestate, leaving a wife and seven children
- 1878 Equity #1199
Ann M. Pumphrey, John W. Pumphrey et al.
vs.
Wilson J. Pumphrey, infant child of William P. Pumphrey, deceased, and Ann Pumphrey.
Equity case brought by the heirs in order to obtain division of the real estate of the late William P. Pumphrey
- 1882 Deed WAJ 3:475, February 15, 1882
Robert H. Pumphrey, son and heir of William Pumphrey who died in 1877, intestate.
To
John M. Traband
Pumphrey, being indebted to John M. Traband

for \$1,802, sold him the dower tract (lot #1 of the division of the real estate of the late William P. Pumphrey, including the house

Traband's descendants owned Melwood Park until 1963, although it is believed that Traband never lived at Melwood Park, but that the Pumphrey family tenanted the property (widow Ann Pumphrey maintaining her life estate).

- 1885 John M. Traband died intestate April 22, 1885
- 1885 Equity #1573
Emily C., John H. & M. Kate Traband (widow and adult children of John M. Traband)
vs.
Augusta E., Adeline M. & Charles Traband (infant children of John M. Traband)
Equity case brought by the family in order to partition the lands of the late John M. Traband.
- 1897 Deed JWB 40:61, January 29, 1897
Adeline M. Traband, unmarried daughter of John Traband
To
George S. & Augusta E. Crowley
38-1/4 acres, including the house and grounds of Melwood Park
- 1899-1988 Melwood Park was tenanted, and the house occupied by the Norfolk family
- 1963 Deed
To
Robert W. Amman, Henry and Margaret Nicowski, John P. and Kathryn H. Angelo.

3. Builder: The main block (first story) and the second-story enlargement was built by the Digges family. The rear kitchen wing, which replaced the original section, was built by the Pumphrey family.

4. Original plans and construction: Upon the investigation of restoration architect, James Wollan, and the archeological investigation of MAAR Associates, Inc., the evidence suggests that the original section of the house, now gone, was located where the current kitchen wing is. The evidence is in the wood frame patching in

the rear brick wall which suggests that the main block was built against an existing structure later removed. There is archeological evidence of piers and/or foundations for existing structures. There is also a basement under the kitchen section of the house only (which is mentioned in early inventories, predating the current kitchen wing), which appears to have been reduced in size. The first story of the main block was probably added (to the no longer extant wing) ca. 1750. Later, ca. 1800-1825, the roof was raised in the front to appear as a full story, and left as a half story in the rear. This would explain the unusual roof line, and the fact that the second-story fenestration is symmetrically placed but does not match that of the first story, which corresponds to the floor plan rather than ideas of balance.

5. Alterations and additions: A wing was later added to the rear of the house, replacing the original structure. The current rear wing consists of a kitchen and a dining or sitting room, and a pantry. Other exterior changes include the front entry, which has been partially blocked (transom) and a newer door added (current door does not match reveals), and the removal of a porch (date unknown) as evidenced by the patched facade, remains of pilings, and the placement of a concrete-block stoop. James Wollan has also speculated that the stucco finish was not original but perhaps added to conceal the lines of the addition. The fact that the windows appear almost recessed would seem to confirm this.

On the interior, the stairway is probably not original, and the mantels in the first story are not original (they do not match the panelled walls, and the mantel in the southeast room is federal, and in the southwest room, Victorian).

B. Historical Context:

Melwood Park is an unusual survivor of Prince George's County's early architecture. It is one of the earliest houses extant in Prince George's County, and cannot be compared with any other. It was the home of the prominent Digges family and reflects their wealth and social standing. For the period in which it was constructed, mid-18th century, Melwood Park is quite large and finely appointed. Its styling is early Georgian, built during a period of early settlement when

the average dwelling in the county would have been of a vernacular nature, smaller and more impermanent. As the Federal Direct Tax reveals, the average dwelling in 1798 was of wood frame construction and measured only about 420 square feet (approx. 24' x 16'), with a separate kitchen building. The main block of Melwood Park measures 64' x 20' and is of brick construction in a Flemish bond covered with stucco (probably added later, perhaps to cover the addition when the roof was raised) scored to look like ashlar block.

Melwood Park retains many noteworthy early features including its original windows, sixteen-over-sixteen-light-sash on the first story, and nine-over-nine-light-sash on the second. Other fine exterior details include the stuccoed-brick finish, water table and belt course, and symmetrical, shouldered gable-end chimneys. Of particular interest on the interior are the panelled walls in the southeast room, and the panelled reveals in the windows and doorways throughout the first floor.

Melwood Park was originally the "mansion house" of a large tobacco plantation. Until the Civil War, tobacco was the principal crop of this agriculturally based county. It was so important to colonial Maryland that it was used as a medium of exchange. Prince George's County in fact became the largest tobacco producing county in the state. Thus, the tobacco-growing, slave-based plantation system formed the backbone of the early economy of Prince George's County. It dictated its growth as well as the lifestyles of its inhabitants, both white and black.

The Civil War, however, put an end to the plantation system. Without slave labor, the large holdings of a few families such as the Digges of Melwood Park, were broken up into smaller farmsteads. Although in most cases the manor houses were retained by the original families who continued to farm and/or tenant the land, the Digges family died out and Melwood Park eventually passed to absentee landholders. Thus, like the decline of the tobacco economy on which it was based, Melwood Park has evolved from a plantation manor to a tenant farm, and now stands abandoned and in disrepair.

It is believed that the original section--since replaced--was built by William Digges ca. 1729. William Digges was a merchant and tobacco planter from a prominent family. He was the second son of Colonel William Digges

of Warburton Manor on the Potomac and the grandson of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia. His mother, Elizabeth Sewell, was a stepdaughter of Lord Baltimore. He married Eleanor Brooke, daughter of Major Thomas Brooke and Eleanor Hatton Brooke, and together they had six children. William and Eleanor Digges' plantation house, "Mellwood," was located along the old stage road to Upper Marlboro, the county seat, about five miles distant (Bowie).

William Digges died in 1739. His will, written on August 1, 1739, and probated on August 20, 1740, stated, "...I will and desire unto my dear and loving wife Eleanor Digges my Dwelling Plantation, Dwelling House, outhouses, orchards and gardens thereof belonging for and during her natural life.... I give and devise unto my son Ignatius Digges and his heirs and assigns forever, after the death of his mother, all that tract of land whereon I now dwell called Mellwood" (Prince George's Will #1:308). Other property holdings were divided among the five siblings, Nicholas, Edward, Francis, Thomas and Mary. Eleanor died shortly thereafter. Her will dated September 11, 1740, and probated November 26, 1740, left Melwood Park to Ignatius, as stipulated by her husband's will (Will #1:298).

Ignatius Digges lived his life here at the Melwood Park plantation. It was probably he who had the current main block constructed ca. 1750, and possibly he, or his widow following his death, who raised the house from one-and-a-half to a full two stories ca. 1800. He was married twice, first to Elizabeth Craycroft and second to Mary Carroll. Ignatius was described (in his obituary) as a gentleman of great wealth and respectability. George Washington's diary gives numerous accounts of visits to the home of Ignatius Digges. The Diggeses were also associated with the Carrolls and Calverts, first families of Maryland. Digges was a devout Catholic and maintained a chapel at Melwood Park, with his brother, Rev. Thomas Digges, presiding (Bowie, and Will T 1:221).

Ignatius and his first wife, Elizabeth, had a daughter, Mary, who later became the wife of Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of the State of Maryland (1779-1782). Ignatius had no children by his second wife, Mary Carroll. When he died in 1785, his will stated, "I... give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife Mary Digges the use of the following lands during her natural life, that is to say Melwood Park together with the house I now use and all

the improvements thereon.... fifty negroes which she must choose out of all the Negroes which live on the above lands... after her death I give the whole to my grandson Ignatius Digges Lee." Provisions were also left for his brother, the Rev. Digges "that he may still live in the family house and officiate as usual in the said chapel..." and that the "Room of Chappel with all the ornaments thereof belonging be kept for the use of divine service.... (Will #T-1:221).

Ignatius's wife, Mary, lived another forty years at Melwood Park. The Census of 1800 lists Mary Digges as head of household with two white males (one listed as between 16 and 26 years of age, and the other 45+ -- probably the Rev. Digges), a female (45+ years of age) and 102 slaves (Census 1800:455). The 1810 Census lists the same persons with 111 slaves (Census 1810:7). Between 1796 and 1812 the tax assessments for Melwood Park remain unchanged, 868 acres valued at 1646 pounds. Between 1813-1825 the value is listed in American currency. It may have been during this time (ca. 1813?) that the house was raised. Mary's will upon her death in 1825 mentions, ".... pay to the heirs of the late Thomas Sim Lee three hundred dollars to be paid out and expended in the repairs of the Melwood house...." (Wills, 1810 file, Mary Digges).

By the time of Mary's death in 1825, her step-grandson, Ignatius Digges Lee had also passed away. According to the wishes of his grandfather, he had been sent to Liege, France, to be educated in the priesthood but died on the return passage just prior to his twenty-first birthday. Because Ignatius and Mary had no children, she willed Melwood Park to her Carroll relatives. According to Mary's will, three-fourths of her estate would go to Daniel Carroll Sim and one-fourth to William and Ann Carroll (Will TT 1:390). However, the property evidently passed to Mary Lee, the only child of Ignatius Digges and the mother of Ignatius Digges Lee, who is listed as owner in the 1826 tax assessments.

A room-by-room inventory of Mary Digges's real estate gives an indication of the Melwood Park house ca. 1825. It lists nine rooms as: drawing room (mentioned in will TT 1:390), dining room, green room, small room next to green room, small green room, blue room, passage up stairs, red room, new room, Mrs. Digges room, passage down stairs, and store room. The rooms above mentioned with the exception of the drawing, dining and store

rooms, contained bedsteads and furniture among other items. From this, it would appear that the original section to the rear (now gone) contained approximately four rooms used as bedrooms, perhaps with the storeroom in the cellar below. The main block as it now stands consists of five rooms; a drawing and dining room (and passage down stairs) on the first story with three bedrooms, two large and one small (and passage up stairs). The kitchen, then, was probably in a separate structure.

Melwood Park's heir, Mary Lee, died the year after the death of Mary Digges. In the years following, the property was bought up piece by piece by John Pumphrey, who by the 1834 tax assessments owned the entire tract. He appears as owner in the tax records through 1845, and by 1846, it had become the property of William Pumphrey. The 1860 Census lists William Pumphrey (occupation, farmer) along with his wife, Amanda, seven children and two servants living at Melwood Park (Census 1860:137). The Agricultural Census listed 1,800 bushels of indian corn and 18,000 pounds of tobacco for William Pumphrey's farm. Thus, although the plantation days were over, Melwood Park continued to be used in the cultivation of tobacco, as well as other crops. It was presumably the Pumphreys who removed the original rear section, replacing it with the present kitchen/dining room wing, ca. 1870.

Following the death of William Pumphrey in March of 1877, the property was divided into seven parcels so that it could be distributed among his widow and their children. Ann M. Pumphrey, the widow, was given lot #1-- a fifty acre tract, referred to as the dower tract, which included the Melwood Park house, a stable and carriage house (Equity #1199). Other structures then on the various lots included two other dwellings, three barns, a stable and the "buildings at the shop" (plat, Equity #1199).

Piece by piece, however, the Pumphreys were forced to sell the various Melwood tracts to their debtor, John M. Traband. Traband was a wealthy carriage-maker, a first-generation German immigrant. He resided in Upper Marlboro, but owned various other tracts of land in the county. He died intestate on April 22, 1885, leaving a wife and five children. An equity case followed his death, in order to equitably divide his estate (equity #1573). The fifty-acre dower tract with the Melwood

house was given to his daughter, Augusta, then a minor. It was, however, subject to the life estate of William Pumphrey's widow, Ann. In fact, an 1894 map of the county shows Melwood Park as resided on by Mrs. A.M. Pumphrey. Thus, the Pumphreys must have continued to live and farm the Melwood Park property as tenants.

Traband's daughter, Augusta Traband Crowley (and her husband George), finally received her inheritance in 1897 (Deed JWB 40:61). They evidently never resided here, however. Beginning in 1899, the property was then rented to the Norfolk family who resided there as tenant farmers until 1988. They made little changes in the Melwood Park house. The fact that it was tenanted for at least the past ninety years may have saved the house from extensive "improvements" which could have resulted in significant changes in its architectural character.

An archeological study of the surrounding area did reveal the remnants of foundations, located to the rear of the house. Evidence suggests that the cellar was originally wider and has been infilled somewhat. (And in fact the original section over this basement had to have been larger, to account for the break in the brickwork of the rear wall of the current main block.) There appears to have been a structure to the rear of the current kitchen wing which adjoined the cellar and included a chimney (perhaps a kitchen building). There are also parts of foundations adjoining the northeast rear of the house, and to the west of the present kitchen, as well as a separate structure to the northeast of the house. Foundations for attached porches have also been found, to the front of the house and the west of the kitchen wing (MAAR Associates, Inc.).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Melwood Park is an unusual, relatively intact survivor of early Prince George's County architecture, constructed ca. 1750 by the prominent Digges family. Dwellings of this early settlement period in Prince George's County were generally of vernacular styling, smaller and more impermanent. Melwood Park is of a more academically inspired Georgian style. Of particular interest is its Flemish-bond brick exterior, covered with stucco scored

to look like ashlar block, its original sixteen-over-sixteen-light-sash, and nine-over-nine-light-sash windows, and its interior panelled walls and window and doorway reveals.

2. Condition of fabric: Melwood Park appears to be structurally sound but, after years of abandonment, in need of repair.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The main block of Melwood Park is a two-story (one-and-a-half from the rear), seven-bay-by-two-bay (six in the second story), rectangularly shaped structure measuring 64' x 20'. To the rear is a single-story, three-bay-by-two-bay addition. Together, they form a T-shaped structure.

2. Foundations: The foundation is of brick laid in English bond.

3. Walls: The walls are brick laid in Flemish bond, covered with stucco scored to look like ashlar block. Glazed headers are visible at the rear elevation where stucco may never have been applied (where original section was attached). There is a water table all around, and a wide belt course along the front facade only.

4. Structural system, framing: The walls are of load-bearing brick construction. Hewn sills are visible from the cellar of the kitchen wing. There is no cellar under the main block, but a vent opening in the foundation to the rear of the main block reveals hewn beams in the crawl space area.

5. Porches, stoops: There is evidence of a porch which once ran the length of the facade, including patches in the stucco under the belt course where supports were, ghosts of posts at either end, and remnants of piers. There is currently a large, square pebble-concrete stoop at the front entry.

6. Chimneys: The main block has two exterior chimneys, one at each gable end. Like the structure itself, they are brick, covered with stucco, and have a water table. Both are shouldered at the first story windows, and serve fireplaces in both the first and second stories. There is a third, small brick stack to the center of the

kitchen wing.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The front entry is to the center of the south facade and is recessed, with four-panel reveals. Around the outside is a stepped architrave trim. Above the door is a low, segmental-arch lintel (partially visible under the stucco). The current panel door is a replacement (does not match the reveals). This is the only entry into the main block. There are doorways at the north rear and east side of the kitchen wing, with plain board surrounds and four-panel doors. There is also an entry into the cellar, below the end bay at the east side of the kitchen wing.

b. Windows: The windows in the first story of the south front facade are sixteen-over-sixteen-light-sash with thin, molded muntins. They have an architrave trim--a plain surround with cyma reversa backband (which James Wollan believes are original). They have molded wooden sills and low-arched window heads. There is hardware on the window frames for shutters, now missing. The second-story windows are nine-over-nine-light-sash with the same surrounds but without the molded sill or arched window head. Some retain their louvered shutters. Both the east and west sides of the main block have two windows on each floor, one to either side of the central chimney block. The first-story windows are nine-over-nine-light-sash, and the second-story windows are six-over-six-light-sash. The windows in the kitchen wing are six-over-six-light-sash with plain surrounds.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof is very unusual; it is a gable roof which is higher in the front, making the house two stories from the front and one-and-a-half from the rear. This can probably be attributed to the fact that the roof was raised later in the front only--leaving the ridge as it was and simply lowering the pitch in the front. The result was to create two decent-sized chambers in the second story front of the house. The roof is now covered with asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: The main block has a boxed cornice with crown molding and a plain frieze board. There is no overhang or ornament in the eaves of the gable ends, only a narrow-board trim. The kitchen wing has a plain boxed cornice.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. First floor: The main block consists of a center hall with a single large room to either side. The center hall itself is quite large. The stairway runs along the rear wall, under which is a doorway into the frame addition. The wing consists of a small room (dining or sitting room?), through which is located the kitchen.

b. Second Floor: The second floor has rooms along the front only, with the hall running east-west across the back. There is a chamber over each of the parlor rooms, with a small room over the stair hall.

2. Stairway: The two-run, open-well stairway begins along the west wall of the hall, turns ninety degrees and runs along the rear north wall to the second floor. It is probably a replacement of the original, although most likely in its original location.

3. Flooring: There is medium-width wooden flooring throughout the house.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceiling are plaster, with particularly noteworthy panelled walls in the center hall and east side parlor. In the center hall there is panelled wainscoting. It consists of large wooden panels with smaller panels beneath them. There are also panels under the windows. In the east parlor the entire walls are panelled; beneath the chair rail are large, square panels, and above the rail are long, rectangular panels. There are also panels above the fireplace and above and below the windows. In the west parlor there is no panelling with the exception of two rectangular panels just above the fireplace. There is a heavy molded, stepped cornice in the east parlor and center hall. There is narrow molded cornice in the second story.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The surrounds are stepped architrave.

b. Windows: The windows are recessed with splayed, panelled reveals consisting of two long rectangular panels with a small square panel between. They are surrounded by a simple architrave trim. In the east parlor, bowed valances have been added.

6. Decorative features and trim: Melwood Park has four mantels. The two second-story mantels may be original. They are plain, with a two-panel frieze, below which is a low arch, and a square hearth opening. The mantels on the first story are replacements. In the east parlor is a Federal-style mantle with an architrave surround, flanked by fluted pilasters with medallions below the mantel shelf. The frieze is ornamented with a triglyph and metope pattern. This pattern is repeated in a narrow fillet just above. The opening has been closed and a stove installed. The fireplace in the west parlor is surrounded by white marble with a narrow architrave surround and has a molded shelf (partially blocking the panels above). The opening has been covered with a decorative cast iron insert with a hole for a stovepipe.

7. Mechanical equipment: A coal-burning stove has been added to the east parlor (there is evidence of other stoves but they no longer exist). Stoves provided the only heat in recent years. Melwood Park has no mechanical systems, heating or plumbing. There is, however, limited wiring for electricity.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Melwood Park faces south and sits back, off the Old Marlboro Pike. The immediate area around the house is open, but the area in general is overgrown. It sits on a twelve-acre parcel, soon to be developed.

2. Historic landscape design: Melwood Park was once the dwelling house of a large tobacco plantation, and including numerous outbuildings, gardens, etc. (now gone). To the front of the house is a row of boxwood that once lined a path to the front entrance. Some stepping stones which were evidently part of the path are still visible; the bushes, however, have growth together.

There is also a very large beech tree, said to be the largest beech in the county, located to the west side of the house.

3. Outbuildings: Only a few shed-type outbuildings exist today.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views: HABS photo-documented Melwood Park on April 27, 1936, John Brostrup photographer. One view was taken of the northeast front. HABS revisited in 1940, when F.D. Nichols, photographer, took four views, two of the front elevation, one of a side elevation and another of the rear, northwest corner. Little has changed, except the additional deterioration of the structure since that time.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

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2. Secondary and published sources:

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Documentation of Melwood Park was undertaken as part of a cooperative project between the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (HPC) to document select sites throughout the county. A memorandum of agreement was signed in August of 1988 and the project, to span one year, began in January of 1989. Gail Rothrock, director and Susan G. Pearl, research historian (HPC) made the site selection. They also provided access to their historical research and information on file with the HPC, as well as their extensive knowledge of Prince George's County history. The large format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. The historical report was prepared by HABS historian Catherine C. Lavoie who also accompanied the photographer into the field for the on site investigation necessary to the analysis and architectural descriptions.